

and were of opinion, that it ought to pass without amendment. The bill was then read a second time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Peach submitted the following resolution; which, being twice read, by special order, was assented to, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgments obtained by the state, against Thomas Harwood, of Prince-George's county, and his securities, be and the same are hereby suspended until the last day of December next; Provided that the security given by the said Harwood, for the payment of said debts, be approved by the state's agent on or before the tenth day of May next.

Leaves were this day asked and obtained to introduce bills of the following titles, viz.

By Mr. Ridgaway, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act declaring the power of the governor, in certain criminal cases, Messrs. Ridgaway, Stevens, Norris, Barnes and Campbell, were named a committee to prepare the bill.

By Mr. Buchanan, An act to declare certain offences, felony, which are now denominated trespass. Messrs. Buchanan, Done and Montgomery, were named a committee to prepare the bill.

On motion by Mr. Crabb the following message was twice read, assented to, and, with the resolution to which it relates, sent to the senate, viz.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 29, 1827.

Gentleman of the Senate,

We return you the resolution in favour of William Caton, which was rejected by your honourable body on the 19th instant, with a hope that it may receive a more favourable consideration or a more particular examination of the circumstances on which the claim is founded.

It appears to this house, that the claim of the petitioner differs materially from every other similar application, inasmuch as the petitioner has been deprived of the benefit of his warrant, not by any negligence or misapprehension on his part, but by the act of the state of Maryland.

The state of Maryland, by its warrant, granted unto the petitioner an inchoate right to the land, which the petitioner, according to the rules and laws of the land office, might have perfected on complying with the usual conditions, but after the passage of the act of 1816, chapter 262, the state of Maryland no longer had the power to comply with the contract which it had entered into with the petitioner, by granting him his proclamation warrant, because, by that act, all the states' right was passed to a third person.

The title to the land, attempted to be affected by the petitioner's warrant, was vested in Edmund Jennings, a citizen of Great Britain, and after the revolution became subject to confiscation as his property, but the states' right in consequence of certain services, was surrendered to said Jennings by an act of assembly passed 24th Dec. 1795, ch. 75.